## THE ALABAMA.

Important Details of the Fight Between the Karsarge and the Privateer.

Our Special Despatches from the Deck of the Kearsarge.

Authentic Chart of the Scene of Action.

Serrender of Captain Semmes and His Crew to the Commander of the Kearsarge.

How He Lowered His Flag, Tore Out Its Ensign to Make It a Flag of Truce, and Trailed It Over the Stern.

The Rebel Message and Messenger to Captain Winslow.

Shameful Breach of Faith Subsequently.

The Prisoners Taken Away by the Huglish Wacht.

CAPTAIN SEMMES' REPORT.

Suicides and Murder on Board the Alabama.

Visit to the Wounded in the French Hospital.

Correct List of the Officers of Both Vessels.

BAMES OF THE WOUNDED DRIOS ERAMEN.

Welles' Letter of Thanks to Captain Winslow.

British Sympathy for the Rebel Commander.

Semmes' Profession of Religion When Preparing for Action.

Pressian Rejoicing Over England's Maval Defeat.

New Privateers Preparing in England and France, &e..

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

Our Cherbourg Correspondence. of the Fight Be we we the Kearsarge and Alaba The Surrender of the Alabama—Diskonorable Conduct of hound—Dastardty Conductof Some of the Alabama's 175—The Officers and Men Rescued by the Kearsargo is of the Two Versels—The Damages to the rearge-Purther Particulars of the Action-The Cross labama-Erroneous Reports-The Officers and

, making an examination of her, and listening description of the recent battle by her commander se to add many interesting particulars to those given in my letter of yesterday; and, first, I desire to impress be or French journals, in any of the accounts which o yet ecen, have even alluded to-a fact which places the subsequent conduct of Captain Semmes and several of his officers in a light not particularly favorable to their

None of the published accounts which I have yet seen to that the Alabama surrendered, while some of the sympathizing English journals picture her sa going down her colors dying. Now she was formally and dis the water should have surrendered

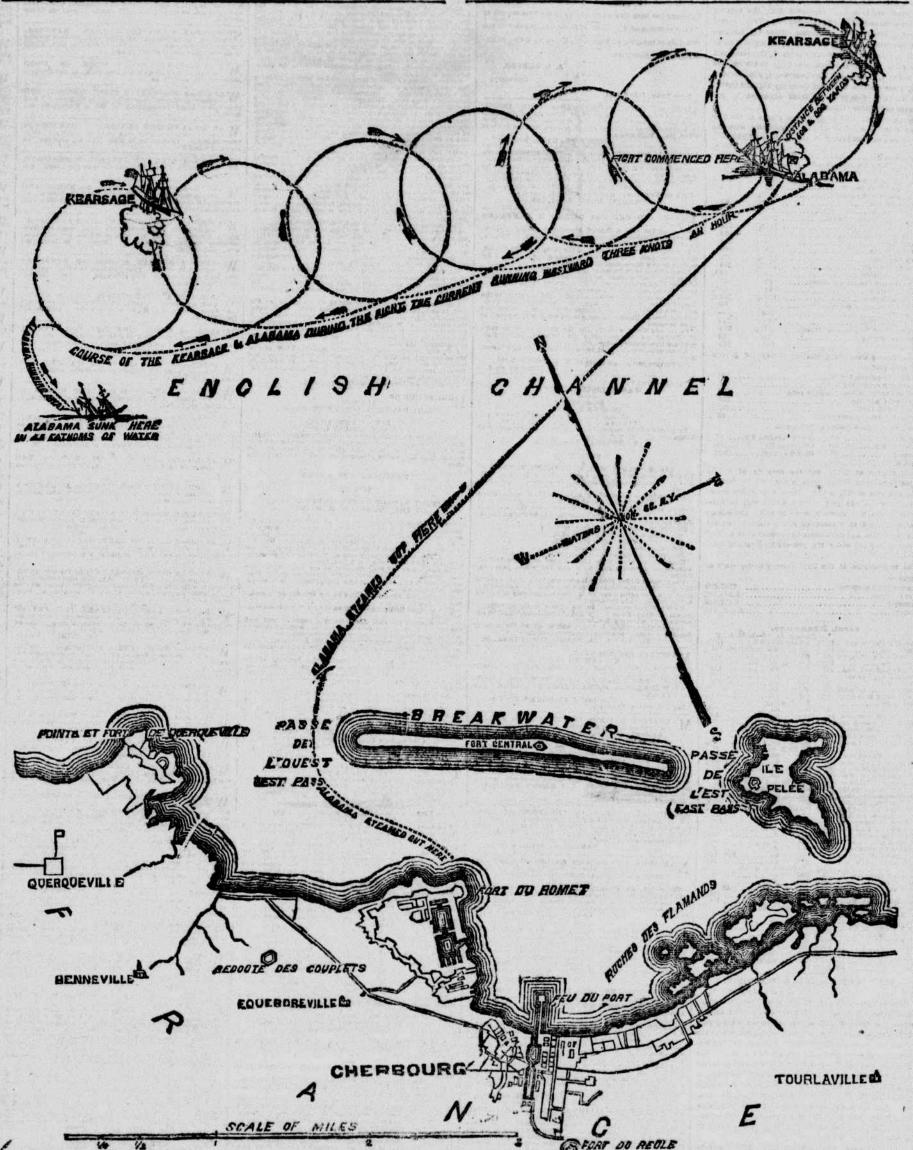
the Peeling in Paris, de., de.

The Alabama attempted to reach this port by setfing sail; but, finding that the Kearsurge was rapidly over taking ber, she fired two les guns in token of surrencer and at the same time (she baying no white fig on board) to rebel flag, which had been flying at her mizenmast, was hauled down and the red "Unite" being tern from the stern so that it could be distinctly seen from the rearge. They then lowered the stern boat, and good efterwards the Master's mate came alongside. He came so a deck, and was to his chirt eleeves, without any Too being sexed who and what he was be gave bie ne as Fuiham, his nationality that of an Englishman, and his position as Master's mate of the Atabama. He ctated that he had orders to spreader the Alabama, bogged to be permitted to return with bir fineles, who of course expected that Fulham would rem with the men whom he might save. Instead of doing he, however, after picking up several men, he started by the English racht Deerhound, and, excountering one of her beats, put his men and himself into her, turning

ste of the Aurrender, and expressed their opinion that

## CHERBOURG.

Scene of the Engagement Between the Rebel Steamer Alabama and the United States Steamer Kearsarge.



English yacht Deerbound (the number seems now to have teen officers and twenty-seven men) would be delivered up to Captain Winslow. Captain Winslow himwould have brought the yacht to. He could not believe that Captain Semmes, with whom he had been long and intimately personally acquainted, and whom he had at-

that Captain Semmes, with whose he had been long and testinately personally acquainted, and whom he had always considered an particularly also and sensitive upon technical points of hours, would act so dishonorable a part; seither did be believe, with all his knowledge of the periody of Englishmen, that the master of the yacht would dream of doing otherwise than surrender to him his legitlimate prisoners.

Thus be undred the pacht to escape. It is possible that Captain Semmes will deny that he authorized a surrender, as this is the only excuse be out give for his this breaking all the rules of civilized warfare; but all the officers and men taken distincily agree that the Alabama were surrendered. Here is noother sample of the bad faith of the Alabama's officers.

Captain Jone Winctow, commanding United States shop others fearnage —

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Captain Jone Winctow, commanding United States shop others are some new wide with the sentence of the captain Jones of the Alabama, sited with womened men, and containing the or six diores, and because and behaving in a dishonorable manner.

The rollowing —

Th

sixty-seven left five were officers. The men and the surgeon were discharged upon their parole not to take arms against the United States or in any manner assist her enemies during the war, unless regularly exchanged but the other four.—Third Lieutenant H. Wilson, Third Engineer Pundt, Chief Engineer Freeman and the beatswain— Captain Winslow retains as prisoners, but permits them

feet in its passage. This was a bundred-pounder peroussion shell, which lodged in the stern poet, going almost through it, but not exploding, the fuss being driven clear into the shell, and, as is supposed, naving been wet by the shell having struck the water, reaching the vessel upon a vice. At the shell exploded it might have caused serious damage to the Kaaraarge. As it is, her commander does not even think of having a new store post put is at present, but will put to see in a few days and have the stern poet conanged at his leisure. The smokestack, which is counterably shattered, is in process of repair, and the cut rigging has already been all put in order. The Kearaarge in, in fact, is a condition now in which she could eliber steam out to see or fight another battle, which latter her commander, officers and craw are desirous of doing as quickly as passible, and only regret that the Florids and Kappahannock had not been present to axaist the Alabams, so that she could have fid the seas of them all at the same time.

To the details of the battle which I gave you in my letter of yesterday thate is little to add. The distance from the breakwater, which keeps out the sea from too strucked port of they four, at which he fight took piace, and which in various published accounts has been erronecusly stated to be from nine to althout has been erronecusly stated to be from nine to althout his rules.

The following is a correct statement of the commencement and different periods of too fight, as Eurily furnished me by Cavinester Smith, of the Kentsarge.

At twenty minutes part ten A. M. we discovered the Alabams coming out of the western passage. We seam edubend, attanding off shore in order to be sure and get out of the vester passage. We seam edubend, attanding off shore in order to be sure and get out of the vester passage. We seam edubend, attanding off shore in order to be sure and get out of the section passage.

isogues trots and, attered our course and approached the Arbune.

At three minutes before eleven the Arbune commenced the action with a starboard orounding, at a known of the action with a starboard orounding, at a known of the action with a starboard orounded on the action which continued until accommented into fire and commented into action, which continued until accommented in a fire in action, which continued until accommented with cession of fire, our fire was withheld.

At two numbers past twelve a boat with an officer came stongside and surrequered the Arbonas, with the information that she will read did similar, and a request for action of the second outer, the few other boats being disabled.

At twenty four minutes past twelve the Arbonas went down.

At twenty four minutes peat twelve the Alabama west down.
The ships, as I stated in my letter of yesterday, fought in a circle, each following the other around, and at a distance of from five to eight fundred parks. Each in this manner Keyt the starboard side from which each vessel was fighting, bearing upon the starboard side of the other. Items the outfout however, setting them both to the westward and nearer the shore. After the Alabama turned to go in above, and the Keyrsarge paraned her, this distance from the place of commonciant the fight was considerably increased, and the light ended and the Alabama west down about four mises from where it originally commencial. The French tron-size frights Controlle was out the Alabama, and, after seeing her safe-out of the territorial waters, returned within the breakwater.

THE WOUNDER ON THE NEEDERS.

William Gowan (or Gwinn), seaman, has a fracture of William Gowan (or Gwinn), seamon, was wounded in the leg.
James Macbeth, seamon, was wounded in the leg.
Neither of the latter seriously.
THE STRICTATORS OF THE FIGHT.
Fifteen thousand people are said to have witnessed the fight from the breakwater and the surrounding emi-

As near as can be accreained, the Alabama lost over thirty men killed and wounded. Her crew was one huntred and fifty men and officers. Sixty-seven of these were saved by the Kearsarge, forty were taken on board the yacht Deerhound, and him were brought into therbourg in a French pilot boat, leaving thirty-four unaccounted for.

were asved by the Kearsarge, forty were thren on board they acht Deerhound, and nine were brought into Cherbourg in a French pilot boat, leaving thirty-four unaccounted for.

THE CREW OF THE FIRATE.

A large majority of the Alabama's crew were English and Irish, there being but ten native born Americans. The crew are generally fine looking, since men; and there is no doubt that some well trained, excellent gunners, who worked her guns during the engagement, had been gest over from the reserve corps in England. They were probably brought by an English specht and put on board the Alabama just outside the territorial waters. The prisoners brought on board the Keorsarge were very much surprised to learn that the guns of the latter had not been worked by English gunners.

THE ENGLISH MINOSTRAN FIRES ON THE FIGHT.

The Ruglish and Franch papers is the Southern interest are endeavoring to create the impression that the loss of the Alabama was caused by greatly superior edvantages in zine and calibre of guns in the part of her adversary. This, however, is not the fact. The ionage of the Alabama was a little greater than that of the Kearsarge, and, as I have show stated, the calibra of the latter was in all but sixty two pounds more than the former. The Kearsarge owes her success creatly, it is true, to ther two heavy landigress, out principally to her adversary. The Kearsarge owes her success creatly, it is true, to the two heavy landigress, out principally to her adversary of the Alabama was an different papers. The research were, however, in all respects very equality matched and it is an important fact in many of them are rugged buy from the hills of New Hampshire. The wosses were, however, in all respects were made in the first one which has ever taken place any where, or at any time, between two single near weekle of equal size and the first one which has ever taken place any whore each size from the first one which have ever taken the Kearsarge and the run being the papers that the Alabama was disabled by a shot

the armonoratic coding parased by semines in escaping after surrendering.

The following is a list of the officers of the Kearsarge — Condisin—John A Winslow.

Lieutenant Community—James S. Thornton.

Ningson—John M Browne.

Paymenter—J. Adams smith.

Bingner—Chief, William H. Cushman: Second Assistant, Win H. Badlam: Inted A fistants. Fred. L. Miller, Sidney I. Smith and Henry Medonnett.

Acting Master—James R. Wheeler, Ebenezer M Stody dard and lawid H Sunner—Midsarpman—Edward E. Proble.

Gunner—F. A Graham.

Boutstain—James C. Walton.

Master's Mater—Charles H Danforth and Egra Bartlets.

Paymater's Cierk—Seth E. Martwell.

Surgeon's Steward—George A. Thitle.

Paymater's Steward—George A. Thitle.

Paymater's Steward—M Abers

Feoman—C, B. DeWitt.

Captain Winslow

Teman—C. B. DeWitt.

CAPTAIN WINELOW

is a native of North Carolina, and is a brave, determined, energotic officer. He has been placed is command of the Kearsarge since she came out to the coast of Europe. The First Lieutenant, Mr. Thormon, who formerly occupied the same position on the United States flagship Hartford, has also pomedsher in Europe.

The Kearsarge was built in Portsmouth, N. H., and this is her first cruise. She has been away twenty-nine menths. Most of her officers are New England men, and about forty of her crew are from New flampshire. Most officers are New England men, and about forty of her crew are from New flampshire mountain. She was at Flushing, in Holland, on the Sunday a week before the fight, and, receiving news that the Alabama had arrived, immediately got under way and came off this port.

THE ALSBAMA AND HER STOILS.

Busy. The captain and many of the officers are engaged in writing out reports, and the men are occupied in pulsarious writing out reports, and the men are occupied in pulsarious to exact in order. All complain of being a little sore in the lear. The kearsarge lies about a mile and a half out irom the basin, or about half way between its beed and the breakwater.

Just ahead of her the iron-clad frigate Couronne is at anchor, and astern of her the Mageota.

YERTORS TO THE WINNING SEEP.

She received a good many victors yesterday and baseling. To day the Admiral and Marisime Prefect of the sport, M. Dupsony, is calling upon Captain Winslow. He supresses himself highly delighted at the excellent maner in which the Keursarge fought her antagonist. An a general rule, the feeling here is on our side, but principally for these two reasons:—Firstly, we have been successful, and Prenchmen of all ranks and conditions worship success; and, secondly, all are delighted with and chuckle over the text that our noble islad of tas Keasarge have so gailantly whilped a crew of Englishmen.

Lotters of congratulation from American ambassadors and consuls in Europe, and even trom private officents, are being constantly received. Many of these Capital Winslow that read to the crew at muster, and they are received by the gallant fellows with great delight. Everybody on board, from the commander down to the messenger boy, of course feels proud of the port of Calais, in which direction the Kearsarge will rail in four or dive days.

Ishould not be doing matice to myself or the officers of the Kearsarge did I close this hartily written account without returning thanks to them, one and all, for much Kindows, and for having afforded me even for healing relable for obtaining accurate and reliable information relabile f

First to the Hospital-The Wounded Men of the Keartarge Board-One Man is Shot for Deserting His Gum-The Crew Threaten to Kill Semmes for Striking His Colors-The Carpenter, a Massachmeits Man, Shoots Himself-Treatment of Men on the Hahama, de., de.

This morning I paid a visit to the Marine Hospital, to which the wounded men of the Kearsarge and Alabamawere taken immediately upon the return of the former agent here, M. Linis, to whom I have been indebted to M. Dufour, the chief surgeon of the hospital, who received me very kindly and afforded me every facility to see and converse with the wounded men.

Twelve of those from the Alabama and three from the Kearsarge are lying, with wounds of greater or less grave I first passed to the bedsides of the men of the Kear

The first one I saw was William Gowan, a native of the

city of New York, where he has a mother and two sisbeing broken both above and below the knee. It may be necessary to amputate it, sithough the surgeon, who is bestowing the greatest care and attention upon all these wounded men, is of the opinion now that it will not be necessary.

John W. Dempsey, quarter gunner in the Kerrsarge, now in the bospital, had his right arm blown off, so that it was necessary that it should be immediately amputated near the shoulder. The amputation was skilfully performed by Surgeon Brown of the Kearsarge, and Dempsey is now doing well. He is a native of Boston, and told me that this was bis twenty-eighth birthday.

The other one of the crew of the Kearsarge in the hos has a slight wound in the leg. All three of these men were stationed at the after Dahlgren gun, and their hundred-pounders from the English gun of the Alabama.

in the hospital appear to be none of them very seriously wounded. There are two or three fractures of the legs and arms. One man had an eye put out and bis face all blackened and bruised by a shell which just grazed him. Several of them are wounded with splinters. One man has a terrible cut on the face, which he says was caused by his being struck with the arm of a man who was killed alongside of him, and blown all to pieces. The arm, after being detached from the rest of the body, few against his

wounded men of the Alabama; one of these, whose leg was cut off by a shell below the knee, gave me his name and bi thouse with great reflectance. His name is Robert Wright, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where be has brothers and sixters living. He is a very intelligent man, and gave me considerable information. He. and most of the men with whom I conversed, attribute the destruction of the Alabama to the immense force of the two eleven-toch Danigren gune in the Kearsarge. Wright said:-One of these eleven-inch balls went tuto our coal bunkers, another out off our rudder, so that during the latter part of the action we steered with tackies. I think six or seven were killed on board. The toyed shot

killed two mon. THE SCHOOL ON THE ALABAMA

was an awful one-blood actually running, and pleces of feels and bone lying all around the deck. One man was tilled by a piece of shell going into his temple and taking away his left eye and part of the skell, so his The last man killed on the Alabama was on the ab-

boom, loosening the jib to make sail. He walked forward